

LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES.

(COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.)

By YARNELL, CAYSTLE, MATHES & OTIS.

Office No. 9 Temple Street.

NOTICE.

The Los Angeles Daily Times will be sold on all the trains of the Southern and Central Pacific Railroads, also on the Alhambra, Topanga & Santa Fe and Santa Fe & Pacific roads.

The Times can also be found at the news-stands of the Palace and Occidental Hotels and at the House, San Francisco.

The Times office is connected with the telephone system of this city, and those desiring to advertise in or subscribe for this paper can do so by this means.

\$10 REWARD.

The proprietors of the Times will pay a reward of \$10 for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person stealing the Times from the doors of its subscribers.

The most widely-circulated Daily Paper in Southern California is the Los Angeles Times.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

Those who respect and honor the honest and fearless expression of political convictions, will recognize in the life of the late Alexander H. Stephens an exemplification of fearless and outspoken manhood. Born in the extreme South, when the late war was on the eve of all its opening horrors, he openly counseled moderation and peace. He deprecated the necessity for secession and only consented to unite himself to the cause when he found that the people and the State he loved earnestly desired it and considered it the only remedy of their fancied troubles. It was his tremendous will power which, in spite of a feeble frame, brought him into prominence before the people of the country. Such was his fearless honesty and such his fealty to fairness that he dared to tell the truth to the world and proclaim that slavery was the corner-stone of the Southern Confederacy.

During the many years in which he represented the State which delighted in his honors, he ranked with the best brilliant orators of the country, even calling forth expressions of praise and commendation from such a keen observer as Horace Greeley. The fact that his native State continued to trust and support him speaks volumes for the native worth of the man.

Mr. Stephens was not a politician in the restricted meaning of that term, but a statesman. He was a Democrat, but because his convictions led him in that direction. His influence with the people of Georgia was tremendous and his popularity unequalled by that of any other man.

His final act of information was seemingly inexhaustible. Had it not been for his extraordinarily physical weakness he would have ranked with such men as Webster, Clay and Calhoun, but as it was his brilliant intellect and will surmounted all physical difficulties and made him what he was, one of the most remarkable men of the age.

We respect and always recognize loftiness of purpose and honesty of action in any man, of any party, in any country, and therefore while we must historically class Mr. Stephens among those who endeavored to destroy the Union, still we recognize in his character the highest qualities and noblest aims.

WILL IT PROVE A BLESSING?

Yesterday we received three postal cards from ladies, all commending the early closing move made by our merchants. Certainly the clerks and salesmen work too many hours, and the same might truthfully be said of most of us who work at all. With the improved farming machinery, cylinder printing presses, sewing machines, saws and planes run by steam and the innumerable other contrivances to take the place of manual labor, the hours of labor ought to be greatly lessened, and humanity given more time for improvement of body and mind, and for the enjoyment of life. But all the appliances for labor-saving have thus far not reduced the hours of labor in the least. If this is a fault to be deplored, it is the fault not of the labor-saving appliances certainly, but of the people themselves. If, without labor-saving machinery, ten hours work out of twenty-four would support the world in comfort, certainly a large percent. less of manual labor ought to give humanity the same necessities and comforts they formerly enjoyed. But instead of giving us more leisure we go on working as hard as ever and the result of the improved machinery goes in some other direction. Of course much of the additional wealth produced by improved machinery goes to supply luxuries which we were unable to afford before, but consider among the necessities of life now, many of these luxuries being of doubtful benefit if not an actual injury to us. Another of the results of improved machinery is seen in immense wealth accumulated in the hands of a few men. And thus, what ought to be a great blessing to humanity, giving us leisure for recreation, pleasure and improvement goes for nothing, and in many instances worse than nothing because of its misapplication. It will be just the same with the clerks; if they waste the time gained from their employers in rioting or idleness, they would be better at work, but if they make good use of it in the improvement of their minds and bodies, it will prove a blessing to them.

The telegraph announced, some days since, that a Roman Catholic land and banking institution in Lawrence, Mass., had failed. The debt is \$540,000, and the only assets appear to be mortgages to the amount of \$110,000 and a \$300,000 check. The depositors number 750, the majority of whom are poor female operatives. These facts have been roughly and somewhat unjustly commented upon by some of our exchanges. We say unjustly, because the comments imply that the poor placed with the priest is pretty sure to be lost, while it would be perfectly safe in the banks or other places of deposit or investment, ignoring the fact that banks break, and that thousands of the poor are robbed in stocks and other speculations. We would not encourage the idea of making the church a bank of deposit, but if the poor depositors use their money, as they too often do in any event, it may be some consolation to them to know that it has been used for so good a purpose as building a church. Priests swindlers are no worse than any other kind.

THE RECORD.

The honest reform record of a Democratic Board of Supervisors in San Francisco; the re-entrenchment in expense and the participation in the public services that have resulted from Democratic ascendancy in the Legislature; the exposure of public extravagance and corruption in office that have been brought to light as the result of the last election, are indications of what may be expected from Democratic success in the coming election in this city.

That is clipped from the Oakland Independent, but as it fails to specify exactly what reforms it alludes to, it is impossible to tell whether it means the tender usage, by the Democratic Legislature, of one of its clerks who gobbled supplies, or the brilliant management of municipal affairs in San Francisco, by which the street lamps have been extinguished and the police force reduced, because there is no money left in the treasury with which to pay for these extravaganzas.

In Chicago all the telegraph wires are ordered to be played under ground before May 1st. When the Mutual Union Company was granted the right of way through that city it was agreed that the wires were to be put under ground by March 1st. This was not done, and on the 2d the wires were cut, by order of the Mayor, and policemen stationed to prevent their being repaired. The Mutual Union endeavored to comply with the ordinance, and laid cables under ground, but they would not work. The network of wires above the streets may be something of a nuisance, but nothing to be compared to what it will be to have the streets constantly disturbed to make repairs, place new wires, etc.

An interesting letter from our New York correspondent appears on the third page.

The New Telegraph Company.

New York, March 2.—The Sun describes the trial of the new Postal Telegraph Company's wires to Cleveland yesterday as successful, in sending 3600 words in a minute. A dispatch of that length is cut up into seven parts, or "takes," as copy is given out to printers. These are transferred by seven operators to cylinders, which are set simultaneously in motion to transmit the message over one wire. The company claims it can send eight and receive eight digits in a minute, at the same time over the same wire. The two wires in use between here and Cleveland are steel, heavily insulated in copper. The poles are thirty feet high, of unusual size and strength, forty of them to a mile. It is claimed the wires are so constructed that they will not be disturbed by storms and atmospheric changes. They claim these improvements will bring Chicago telegraphically as near New York as Philadelphia, and San Francisco as near as Cleveland, compared with the best wire now in use. The capital stock of the company is \$21,000,000, in \$100 shares. It has issued \$1,000,000 in first mortgage 6-30 gold bonds. The president of the company is Alonzo Beard, of Boston. George D. Roberts, of Chicago, is on the board of directors. The company says it will construct trunk lines, extending from New York to San Francisco, and to all other large cities of the United States, Canada and the Mexican States.

Railroad Time Table.

The following table will give the departure and arrival of all trains to and from this city by the Southern Pacific Railroad:

receive eight dipanets at the same time. The wires between here and Cleveland are steel, heavily insulated in copper. The poles are thirty to high, and support a single strength, of them to a mile. It is claimed the wires are of such strength that they will stand the current on them will not be disturbed by storms and atmospheric changes. They claim these improvements will be of great benefit to the New York as Philadelphia, and San Francisco as near as Cleveland, compared with the best wire now in use in the country. The stock of the \$21,000,000, in \$100 shares. It has issued \$1,000,000 in first mortgage \$60 gold bonds. The directors are: George D. Roberts, S. F. White and Conrad N. Jordan, of this city, George D. Roberts, of New York, and Elisha Gray, of Chicago, are on the board of directors. The company says it will construct trunk lines, extending from Cleveland to the west, and to all other large cities of the United States, Canada and the Mexican States.

